

Tab 7 Intervention Selection Form Area 2 PANHANDLE/LOMA

Subpopulation: M/Ms White (To Include HIV+ Individuals) Ranking: 9

Name of Intervention	AIDS Prevention in Homosexual and Bisexual Men.
Risk Behavior(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unprotected sex • Multiple partners
Influencing Factor(s) of FIBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-efficacy • Communication and negotiation skills • Self esteem • Cultural norms about sexuality and gender roles • Group norms • Social support
Intended Immediate Outcomes	At end of intervention, client will have knowledge and skills about HIV transmission and sexual risks, and will increase correct condom use, and use of protective behaviors.
Type	Group-Level Intervention (GLI)
Setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-site • Social service agency • Other locations where target population gathers
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	No.
Rationale for Selecting this Intervention:	The CPG chose this intervention because it addresses significant FIBs within the African American MMS community such as cultural norms of sexuality and gender norms. It also addresses the risk factor of unprotected sex. This intervention resulted in a significant increase in condom usage by the subpopulation. The Community Planning Group has found one recommended adaptation to this intervention. This adaptation is that the intervention can be administered by a LPC or similarly trained professional other than a psychotherapist. This adaptation is suggested only as long as the basic components and outcomes of this selected intervention will be adhered to

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Name of Intervention	Cognitive and Behavioral Adaptations to HIV/AIDS among Gay and Bisexual Adolescents
Risk Behavior(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unprotected sex • Substance abuse in sexual situations
Influencing Factor(s) of FIBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceived susceptibility • Self-efficacy • Outcome expectancies • Social norms • Peer pressure • Social support • Communication and negotiation skills • Relationship development • Substance abuse
Intended Immediate Outcomes	At end of intervention, clients will have an increased knowledge about HIV/AIDS, increase condom use, access HIV/STD Testing and counseling and will have an increased knowledge about communication and refusal skills such as substance use in sexual situations which may put them at higher risk.
Type	Individual-Level Intervention (ILI) Group-Level Intervention (GLI)
Setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-site • Social service agencies • Other locations where target population gathers
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	No.
Rationale for Selecting this Intervention:	The CPG has determined that this intervention is important for the community and the population targeted in the intervention, which has been identified as at risk by community level input. In addition, this intervention is easily adaptable to a young adult MMS population. It addresses identified risk factors of unprotected sex and substance use in the MMS population. The Community Planning Group used evidence from the epidemiological profile, the needs assessment data, and community level input to show that there is a need for this intervention in this area. There are no recommended adaptations to this intervention by the Community Planning Group.

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Name of Intervention	AIDS Community Demonstration Projects
Risk Behavior(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex without condoms • Sharing unsterile injection equipment
Influencing Factor(s) of FIBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-efficacy • Intentions • Expected outcomes • Perceived susceptibility • Cultural norms • Group norms • Peer Pressure • Social support • Environmental facilitators (access to condoms and bleach kits)
Intended Immediate Outcomes	After each contact, client will have an increased awareness and use of condoms with main and non-main partners, and will increase disinfection of injecting equipment.
Type	Community-Level Intervention (CLI)
Setting	This intervention can be delivered in multiple settings where target populations gather.
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	This specific intervention is not currently being administered in this specific form, but the components of it are being implemented in our area.
Rationale for Selecting this Intervention:	The CPG Has identified on a community level significant non-IDU and non-MMS identifying populations. This intervention has been proven to be effective for the above listed subpopulations. This intervention also addresses the listed risk factor of unprotected sex, and the FIBs identified in the Needs Assessment. The Community Planning Group used evidence from both the epidemiological profile and the needs assessment data to show that there is a need for this intervention in this area. There are no recommended adaptations to this intervention by the Community Planning Group.

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Name of Intervention	Mpowerment Project ¹
Risk Behavior(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unprotected Anal Sex
Influencing Factor(s) of FIBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-efficacy • Expected outcomes • Social support • Group norms
Intended Immediate Outcomes	At end of each session, the men will clearly know how to engage in protected anal sex and will reduce their frequency of unprotected anal intercourse.
Type	Community-Level Intervention (CLI)
Setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-site • Social service agencies • Other locations where target population gathers
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	No.
Rationale for Selecting this Intervention:	The CPG chose this intervention because it is a community level intervention and addresses the identified risk factors in this subpopulation. In addition, the intervention addresses important FIBs of social support and expected outcomes. The Community Planning Group used evidence from both the epidemiological profile and the needs assessment data to show that there is a need for this intervention in this area. There are no recommended adaptations to this intervention by the Community Planning Group.

¹ Intervention from Center for Disease Control's *Compendium of HIV Prevention Interventions with Evidence of Effectiveness* page 1-15

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Name of Intervention	Popular Opinion Leader.
Risk Behavior(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unprotected sex
Influencing Factor(s) of FIBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-efficacy • Expected outcomes • Perceived susceptibility • Social support • Group norms
Intended Immediate Outcomes	By the end of program, men will be able to reduce high-risk behaviors.
Type	Community-Level Interventions (CLI)
Setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-site • Bars and nightclubs • Other places where target population gathers
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	No.
Rationale for Selecting this Intervention:	<p>The CPG chose this intervention because it is delivered in the community by popular opinion leaders in the community that will enable the leaders to reach members of the target population not accessible through formal community sites. The Community Planning Group used evidence from both the epidemiological profile and the needs assessment data to show that there is a need for this intervention in this area. The only adaptation this area finds in this intervention is the reduction in the number of overall sessions in this multi-session intervention. The reasons this adaptation may take place are based on both the number of participants and their willingness to participate in multi-session interventions. This adaptation is suggested only as long as the basic components and outcomes of this selected intervention will be adhered to.</p>

ALL HMAZs and the LMAZ

Subpopulation: All **high priority** subpopulations, consistent with CDC Guidance, September 1997

Rankings: Same as the corresponding group in selected HMAZ, LMAZ

Name of Intervention	Prevention Case Management (PCM)
Risk Behavior(s)	Multiple high risk behaviors consistent with HIV Prevention Case Management Guidance, September 1997 by the CDC Substance use Sex without condoms Multiple partners
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	Perceived susceptibility Fatalism Self Efficacy Peer Pressure Cultural group norms
Intended Immediate Outcomes	Increase condom use Decrease number of partners Increase Self Esteem Referral for new HIV positives into Early Intervention Programs Referral of HIV positives into more intensive Intervention Programs that address the Factors Influencing the Risky Behavior.
Type	Individual Level Intervention
Setting	Community based organization, STD clinics, other locations
Currently provided?	No
Rationale for selecting intervention:	<p><i>This intervention should target only high-risk individuals, whether HIV-positive or HIV-negative, with multiple, complex problems and risk-reduction needs.</i></p> <p>This intensive, client-centered prevention activity has the fundamental goal of promoting the adoption and maintenance of HIV risk-reduction behaviors. It is suitable for individuals seeking stability and regularity in their lives and/or individuals who are reaching an action step in dealing with health concerns. PCM should include 1) client recruitment and engagement, 2) screening and assessment of HIV and STD risks and medical and psychosocial service needs, 3) development of a client-centered prevention plan, 4) multiple session HIV risk-reduction counseling, 5) active coordination of services with follow-up, 6) monitoring and reassessment of client's needs, risks, and progress, and 7) discharge from PCM services upon attainment and maintenance of risk-reduction goals.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">pcm</p>

Tab 7 Intervention Selection Form Area 2 PANHANDLE/LOMA

ALL HMAZs and the LMAZ

Subpopulation: All BDTPS; all subpopulations; all races, ethnicities and ages
 Rankings: Same as the corresponding group in selected HMAZ, LMAZ

Name of Intervention	Prevention Counseling/Partner Elicitation
Risk Behavior(s)	Substance use Sex without condoms Multiple partners
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	Perceived susceptibility Environmental facilitators (access to condoms and testing) Knowledge of STDs Group or Cultural Norms
Intended Immediate Outcomes	Increase proportion of HIV -infected persons who know their status Increase condom use Improve communication and negotiation skills Improve self perception of risk Provide access to condoms and testing Improve knowledge of STDs Reduce Number of sex partners
Type	Individual Level Intervention
Setting	Community based organization, STD clinics, other community-based locations
Currently provided?	Yes
Rationale for selecting intervention:	<p>Counseling, testing, referral and partner services have been recommended as an effective intervention for all populations in Texas. In the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's <i>HIV Prevention Strategic Plan Through 2005</i>, Goal 2 is to increase the proportion of HIV-infected people in the U.S. who know they are infected through voluntary counseling and testing. The CDC's objectives to meeting this goal support the inclusion of this intervention for all populations. These objectives include: improving access to voluntary, client-centered counseling and testing in high seroprevalance populations and increasing the number of providers who provide voluntary, client-centered counseling and testing. The core elements of this intervention include risk assessment, risk reduction plan, and the option to test for HIV either anonymously or confidentially.</p> <p>The Texas CPGs recommend the following strategies to promote PCPE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Fact Sheet p. 31. <i>Culturally Tailored HIV/AIDS Risk-Reduction Messages Targeted to African-American Urban Women</i>. This 20-minute video increased the likelihood that women would view HIV as a personal risk, to request condoms, to talk with friends about AIDS, and to get tested for HIV. 2) Fact Sheet p. 34 <i>Context Framing to Enhance HIV Antibody Testing</i>

	<p><i>Messages Targeted to African-American Women.</i> This 25-minute video emphasizes the personal losses from not testing. Women were more likely to get tested and to talk to partners about testing after this video.</p> <p>3) Single session HIV/AIDS informational education: basic informational sessions discussing risks, correct condom and bleach kit use, referrals and the like enhance participants willingness to test either during or after the session.</p> <p>4) Bar outreach: sustained, consistent presence in a bar type setting enhances testing. The specific outreach that is known to work consisted of weekly presence in the bar, with an informational table, with staff present and interacting with bar managers, performers and patrons for 2-4 hours at a time. Testing was conducted at the bar or referral made to a community-based organization. Staff gained the trust of all through their sustained efforts.</p> <p>pcpe</p>
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